

FINDS THAT HAFEN'S GUILTY

DOESN'T KNOW IF IT'S WORTH WHILE TO REMOVE HIM.

Wallace Macfarlane Says the Expediency Is for the Governor to Decide On—He Doesn't Believe Hafen's Oath About Clason's Point Land Speculation.

Wallace Macfarlane, appointed by Gov. Hughes a commissioner to examine the charges brought against Borough President Louis F. Hafen of The Bronx, has made his report to the Governor. The commissioner recommends the dismissal of a number of the charges, but picks out three, Nos. 12, 15 and 16, relating to the specifications for the building of a borough court house, to the Clason's Point road and to the Hunt's Point Park, and says that on these three charges, or on any of them alone, he has "no hesitation in concluding that the respondent has been guilty of misconduct which should subject him to removal."

"While I find," he says, "that the respondent has greatly abused his discretionary power in failing to enforce more stringently the time clauses of the contracts as alleged in charge 2" (relating to the remissions of liquidated damages) "and that the time statements in his final certificates to the Finance Department were in many instances untrue; that, as alleged in charges 4 and 5, the specifications for work block paving on the Southern Boulevard were not properly enforced by the chief engineer and his principal assistant in charge of the Bureau of Highways; that, as alleged in charge 7, the method of charging expenses of preliminary surveys to the 'street improvement fund' was entirely wrong and indefensible and the respondent's certificates to the engineers' payrolls were thereby rendered inaccurate and misleading; that the methods of the property clerk's office were, for the reasons alleged in charge 12, slovenly, careless and dangerous; that there was no system of accounts worthy of the name established in that office, and that in rejecting the bids for the pumping work on the storm relief sewer, as alleged in charge 13, the respondent was guilty of a breach of official duty—I do not think these matters, either singly or taken together, of sufficient gravity to warrant a recommendation of removal. With some of them indeed the respondent is not directly concerned."

The subject of charges 9, 10, 11 and 14, in which is charged the excessive employment of laborers in the bureau of highways, sewers and public buildings and offices and the matter of incompetent officials, the commissioner finds "much more serious."

"Probably the most vicious manifestation of municipal extravagance," the commissioner says, "is the establishment of needless positions and the employment of excessive numbers of officials and laborers, as well as the appointment to necessary offices of persons poorly qualified." Commissioner Macfarlane is decided in his own mind that the Borough President "has loaded his payrolls with a very excessive force, very much greater than the public work of the borough requires." But he finds the charge difficult of proof and remarks that "it may be said also with some force that for this extravagant expenditure on needless officials and laborers, which in a certain sense does not involve an accusation of personal misconduct, the proper remedy is probably political, to be applied by the electors at the polls rather than by executive action."

Three matters of the borough court house—the Clason's Point road and the Hunt's Point Park, however, he considers to be "of a very different description." He substantially charges the Borough President with "serious personal misconduct." The charges, he says, have been proved and present a proper case for removal.

The thirteenth charge, the first of the three upon which Mr. Macfarlane bases his recommendation for the removal of the Borough President, is as follows: "He has permitted the Borough President to enter into a contract subsequently executed March, 1906, for the building of the Bronx borough court house, which in effect restricted competition by plainly designating a preference for a particular granite, to wit, Buck's Harbor granite. After the bids had been opened Morris secured a lease of the quarry to be made to the city for the purposes of the contract and had this lease approved and accepted by the Borough President. The granite company had no facilities for dressing the stone, and it had to be shipped twenty-one miles by schooner to a suitable cutting plant before it was transhipped to New York."

Mr. Macfarlane concludes that "there was a great deal of political jobbery connected with the use of Buck's Harbor granite in the construction of the court house and in the references to that material in the specifications." He is "convinced that it was the desire of the respondent to award the contract to some contractor who would use that granite, and that as a favor to Mr. Morris he made the lease of the quarry without sufficient investigation of the responsibility of the company operating it, or the accessibility of the quarry or of the effect that the use of granite from this quarry would have upon the contractor's ability to perform the contract."

"Enough has been disclosed," Mr. Macfarlane continues, "to show that the respondent in this matter subordinated his duty as a public official to his political friendships and personal interests." The building, which "might properly have invited the competitive seal of the most distinguished architects in the profession," Mr. Hafen "delivered into the hands of an influential politically, professionally wholly unqualified for the task," and "to oblige another political friend caused the stone to be used to be obtained from an inaccessible quarry conducted by a company without the proper financial resources or equipment. The result," the commissioner says, "has been the forfeiture of one contract, great delay and undoubtedly increased expense."

Of Charge XV, relating to Clason's Point road, Mr. Macfarlane expresses the opinion that the Borough President "was largely induced to bring about the construction of that long and costly highway by his desire to increase the value of his own and his associates' holdings in the Sound View Land and Improvement Company."

"A Borough President," he adds, "who buys land in a locality in which he contemplates constructing a great highway that will in all probability enhance the value of his investment and then causes the highway to be built though it is both a very costly and very premature improvement, brings duty and self-interest into relations sure to be prejudicial to the public welfare and fatal to the faithful administration of his public trust."

FIRING ALL DAY IN TEHRAN

TERMS OF SURRENDER SOUGHT FOR SHAH'S COSACKS.

Shah Himself Making Troops, Won't Hear of Peace Arrangement—His Guns Shot Parliament Buildings—Hurricane of Bullets in the Streets.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. TEHRAN, July 14.—It is reported that the secretary of the Russian Legation went to the Parliament house to-night and discussed with Sipahdar and Sardar Assad terms of surrender for Gen. Liakhoff and the Persian Cosacks. The Nationalist leaders promised to guarantee the freedom and safety of the officers if they abandoned their arms and allowed the Persian Cosacks to serve under the constitutional Government without penalties. The outcome is unknown.

The British and Russian Ministers have vainly tried to persuade the Shah to make terms with the Nationalists. Firing has been almost constant throughout the day, especially by the Cosack artillery. The royal troops outside the city continued shelling the Parliament building this evening.

The Shah's Cosacks opened a heavy artillery fire at midnight last night when the Nationalists endeavored to rush their position. The Nationalists succeeded in occupying the garden close to the house of Gen. Liakhoff, the Russian who is the commander of the Persian Cosacks. There they are being shelled by the Cosacks.

Rifle and artillery fire has continued unceasingly since yesterday morning. The Shah's troops from Sultanabad approached to-day to within three miles of the city, whence they shelled the Baharian, where the Majlis (parliament) building is situated.

At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon Sipahdar and Sardar Assad, in command of the Nationalist forces, transmitted the following message to the British and Russian representatives at Gulahak: "Despite the fact that the Russian flag is flying over Gen. Liakhoff's house Nationalist forces are being fired upon by Cosacks stationed under the roof of his house."

LONDON, July 15.—The Tehran correspondent of the Times, in a despatch timed 10 P. M., says that the Shah has told the Russian and British Ministers that he means to fight unless the Nationalists surrender. It is stated that he even said he would lead the troops personally if necessary. It is believed that negotiations are proceeding, but it seems unlikely that they will lead to anything unless there has been some decisive fighting.

Tehran despatches to the Times also describe the situation as seen from the Bank of Persia, where the correspondent is a guest. The bank occupies the greater part of the eastern side of Gun Square. The despatch says: "There are two gates within a hundred yards of one another by the side of the bank building. All are held by soldiers, who are keeping up a brisk fusillade along the streets beyond. The great iron bound doors of the gate next to us decline to close properly and through the narrow slit the soldiers have fired continuously for the last thirty-six hours at regular intervals of two minutes."

"The noise made by the discharging rifles under the deep, hollow archway of the gate is like a peal of thunder, and the incessant music is added the frequent screaming of shells in the air, the furious cracking of rifle bullets among the trees in the garden, heavy firing at the adjacent gates and the loud booming of artillery. Several shells have struck the bank and shrapnel is plentiful."

"My visits to the roof have necessarily been hurried affairs, but down below we are in perfect safety. By narrow lanes I succeeded in visiting the telegraph and residential quarters north of the town and the British Legation, where there are 300 Armenian refugees, and also the house of the director of the Indo-European telegraph department, which is between the Cosack and Nationalist lines."

Several of the upper rooms in the last mentioned building have been wrecked by shells and the southern walls are a perfect milky way of bullet marks. Needless to say the European residents of houses in the danger zone have taken safe quarters elsewhere.

The telegraph offices in Gun Square have been heavily peppered, and the European employees, who gallantly stick to their work, have barricaded the windows. "I witnessed a fight in the Boulevard des Ambassadeurs. A party of Caucasians and Armenians darted down a street, taking cover in archways and behind trees, and got within close range of the Cosack lines, against which they directed a heavy rifle fire, followed by a deluge of Mauser pistol bullets. A heavy return fire forced them to retire."

Outside Tehran the Shah has not been idle. Troops have occupied a line of hills about three miles northeast of the town, from which a steady bombardment throughout the day has been directed against the Parliament building, the Doshan Tepe Gate and other points occupied by Nationalist forces. Some cavalry made violations without any apparent result, while artillery from the Cosack quarters supported them with a bombardment, the effect of which is yet unknown.

"Bakhtiari was reinforced by 500 men this morning. There are supposed to be about 2,500 altogether now in the town, including Caucasians."

"So far as I have been able to ascertain the Nationalists have made several attempts to break through the Cosack defenses, but without success. It is stated that the Cosacks also tried to force their way to the ramparts with the view to evacuating the town."

BAKU, July 14.—All the ships of the Caspian fleet left to-day for Persian waters.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—A despatch from Tehran states that the Sultan is fortifying himself in the summer palace at Sultanabad. Prince Iz-ed-Dowleh, the Shah's uncle, has taken refuge in the Russian Legation. Saad-ed-Dowleh, the Foreign Minister, is at Gulahak, the summer quarters of the legations.

It is stated that the Russian Government has directed its Minister to give the Shah sanctuary in the legation if he asks for it, but in that case he will be regarded as deposed.

DEWEY'S SAUTERNE AND MOSKOW. Exceptionally fine table wine. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.

GRACE CHURCH RECTOR ILL.

Dr. Huntington at Nahant Suffering From an Intestinal Disorder.

Boston, July 14.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York, is seriously ill at the summer home of his son-in-law, Royal Robbins, at Nahant. Dr. Huntington is suffering from an intestinal disorder, the exact nature of which has not been determined. He was resting comfortably to-night.

Dr. Karl Rolland, who is acting rector of Grace Church in Dr. Huntington's absence, said last night that Dr. Huntington was suffering from an attack of indigestion and a breakdown caused by overwork. His family and friends did not consider his present condition dangerous. Dr. Rolland said Dr. Huntington had performed his duties with great energy all winter and his friends had feared he was working too hard for a man of his age.

Dr. Huntington's summer home is in Nahant, at North East Harbor, Me. Since the death of Mrs. Huntington his daughter, Margaret W. Huntington, has been his constant companion. Miss Huntington is abroad this summer and in her absence Dr. Huntington, not wishing to be alone in the Maine house, has been spending the summer with his daughter Mrs. Robbins, who was Theresa Huntington, the wife of Margaret Huntington, an ex-actor's home shortly.

Francis C. Huntington, son of Dr. Huntington, is at present with his father at Nahant. Dr. Huntington celebrated in November last the completion of twenty-five years service as rector of Grace Church, and at the same time wrote a letter to the vestry asking that he be relieved from active service. In response to the unanimous demand of the vestry and congregation that he withdraw the tentative resignation, he did so and remained rector. A movement to raise a fund of \$25,000 as a token of esteem for the rector brought out something like \$40,000, and a check for this amount was given him very informally on the anniversary of his connection with the church. He has devoted the income of the fund to parish uses.

Thousands of spectators, including Mrs. Ella Nathans, mother of the yachtman, saw the accident and the thrilling rescue. Women and men who packed the Boardwalk screamed in terror as big waves blotted out the stranded craft and the men clinging to its sides, while women aboard big inlet yachts unable to reach the wrecked craft over the treacherous bar faintly at what they believed would be a tragedy.

The rescue party which led in the work and first reached the stranded yacht was made up of Harry Merrick, a young life guard, Harvey Mills and Harry Parker, life guards, whom Merrick impressed into service to man one of the tiny lifeboats saved for beach rescues. The volunteer crew which took the oars in the Government boat under command of Capt. Ann Parker of the life saving station included Clarence Milhauser of Richmond, Va., Willard Shaner, Prof. John Curwin and John Blank, Philadelphia visitors; Milton Jacobson and Charles Brighting, employees of the Royal Palace Hotel; William Smith and Frank Adams, members of the Government service, who volunteered although not on summer duty. The Government boat did not reach the wreck until after the men had been taken off, but put up a gallant fight in getting the rescuers and their cockleshell craft into smooth water, where they were taken in tow by the steamer Helen Bethel, one of the big boats called to the rescue.

Nathans and Robb, with Driscoll as pilot, had started from Island Heights to make the run to this city, where they are spending the summer. The Yvonne was an able boat for her size, thirty feet, and the owner elected to come in through the inlet channels where the breakers were running to a height of twenty feet over the bars on each side. Half way in they tossed her on the sand bars, where she was rolled over. The first breaker stripped the boat of everything movable, including the spare clothing of her occupants, who lost watches, money and other belongings.

Nathans, who is still weak from a recent illness, was carried overboard, but Robb reached him as he passed in the surf and again drew him to a hold on the half-sunken yacht. The inlet yacht, with a score of passengers on her decks, was close to the scene. Capt. Huntley and William C. Poole of Brooklyn made attempts to throw life buoys to the men clinging to the sides, but the lines fell short and the Mattie was put about just in time to escape striking the bar. The excited men and women on board waved cushions and flags from her cabins to attract attention on shore.

Boardwalk strollers had also seen the accident and reported to Life Guard Merrick, who is one of the bravest men on the force. Merrick had his boat at his station, but he dashed along the beach to Gramercy place, where he found Mills and Parker. The three men put out and pulled for the bar where the yachtmen were calling for help. When the rescuers pushed their little craft into the heavy waves breaking over the bar they were swallowed up from sight, and people on shore who believed they had gone down screamed and ran for the Government station, left without men by Federal rule during the summer months.

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Weighted down with the six men, the little lifeboat was in danger of swamping when the volunteers in the Government boat reached them and helped to pull them into smooth water back of the bar. The alarm spread along the beach and called a score of boats, among them the Helen Bethel, which runs out from Young's Pier. The crew of the Bethel threw towing lines to the two lifeboats and took them into the inlet, while the life guards worked over Nathans and brought him partly back to consciousness.

The yacht sank after her passengers were taken off, but was pulled from the bar this afternoon and towed into the inlet badly battered and in a sinking condition. The three men rescued from almost instant death to-day make a total list of thirty saved from the surf by volunteers while the Government life savers have been out of service in the last three summers. Petitions are being made up asking that the regulation crews be kept on duty in this section throughout the year.

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The couple left the university together on November 12, 1906, and journeying to Saline, Mich., were married by a justice of the peace. They returned to the university and continued their studies for a while. No one knew anything about the marriage until January following, when Dr. Lewis told some of his friends.

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GOOD WORK BY VOLUNTEER CREW AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Little Yacht Ranged on the Bar by the Breakers at the Inlet and Her Occupants in Peril—Petition Asking for Summer Life Saving Service.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14.—In an hour's battle with the big breakers sweeping across the outer shoal at the mouth of the Inlet this morning Fred Nathans, treasurer of the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and nephew of Samuel Nixon, theatrical man; Fred Robb, assistant treasurer of the Chestnut Street Theatre, and Jacob Driscoll, pilot, were saved from death by plucky beach life savers and volunteers after the Nathans yacht, Yvonne, had gone aground on the bar and capsized. Robb held Nathans to the wreck until the life savers reached them and prevented the owner of the yacht from being washed overboard and drowned after he had been knocked unconscious by the breakers sweeping over him.

All three of the men were badly exhausted, and Nathans was believed to be dead when taken into the boat which fought its way within reach of the imperiled men, but he has partly recovered and is believed to be out of danger.

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PAY OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

Board of Education Will Try Again to Make the City Increase It.

Chairman Greene of the finance committee announced at the meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Education yesterday that the board's budget for 1910 would provide for an increase of salary of the women teachers, who have been agitating for "equal pay for equal work."

It is expected that the increases will come to about \$2,000,000 a year. The Board of Estimate turned down a similar provision last year.

FORCE CASH ON ABDUL HAMID.

Foreign Banks Threat of His Accounts—Payment, He Feels, Means His Death.

SALONICA, July 14.—Representatives of the Deutsche Bank, the Reichsbank and the Odeit Lyonnais arrived from Constantinople this evening day earlier than the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid in reference to his deposits in their banks. Abdul Hamid refused to receive them, understanding that they would insist on handing over the deposits to him, in which case, he declared, the Government would seize the money and his life would be no longer safe.

The director of the Deutsche Bank, accompanied by officials of the German Embassy, has now brought her bullion to the amount of \$1,500,000, supposed to belong to Abdul Hamid, and has presented it to the Ottoman Bank in Abdul Hamid's name.

It is understood that the Government will compel the ex-Sultan to receive the bankers' deputation. The members will notify him that his money has been returned to him and request a receipt. If he signs a receipt the Government will seize the money as the prisoner's property. The question is how to compel him to sign if he refuses.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CLUB.

Mrs. Belmont Leases a